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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903.

五拜禮 號三十月二英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM,
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yes 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,910,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies—
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent

6 " 4 "

" TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$4,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. R. SHEWAN, Chairman.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq. C. Michel, Esq.
Hon. C. W. Dickson. D. M. Moses, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. H. Schubert, Esq.
G. H. Mcduff, Esq. N. A. Sibb, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 6 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION:

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 1/2 %

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LTD.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DES DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,

Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

Acting Manager.

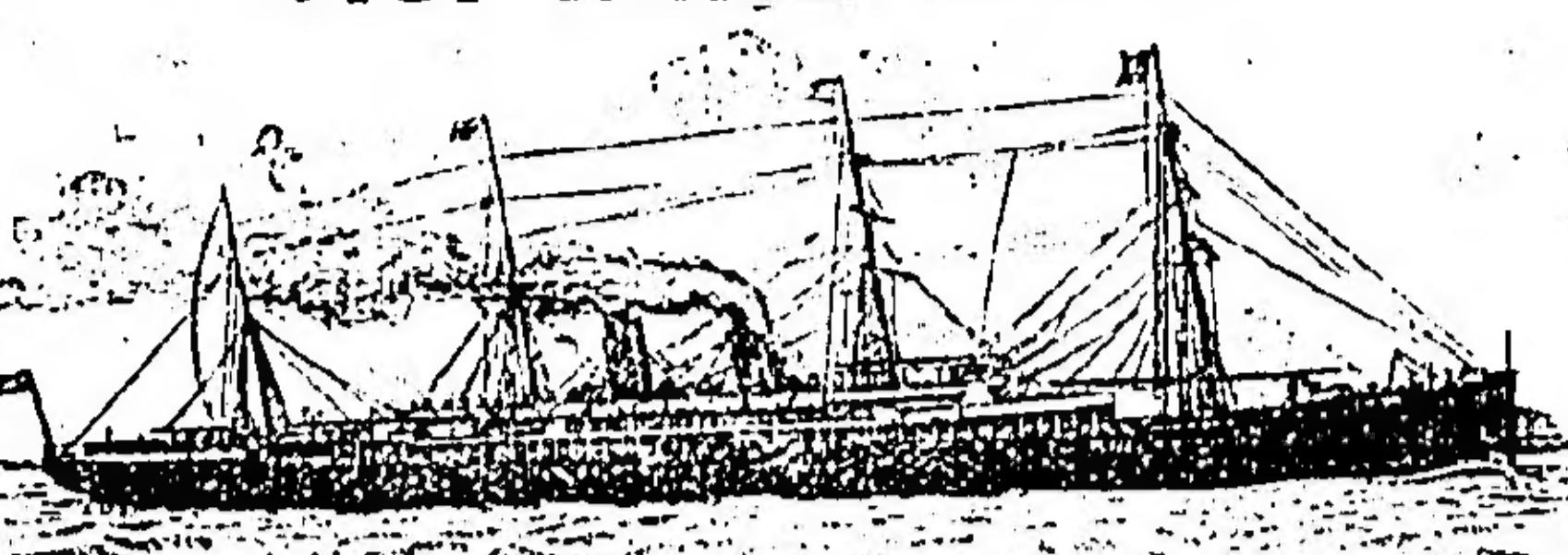
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [17]

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [

Details.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOKYO KISEN KAISHA.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
"AMERICA MARU" TUESDAY, 17th February, at Noon.
"KOREA" FRIDAY, 27th February, at Noon.
"GALIC" SATURDAY, 7th March, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU" TUESDAY, 17th March, at Noon.
"CHINA" TUESDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
"DOUG" WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU" SATURDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
"SIBERIA" SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"COPTIC" SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA" 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; to days, 15 hours.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPEROR" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "TARTAR" 4,425 Tons WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb., 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., 1903.
" " "ATHENIAN" 3,882 WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar., 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1903.
" " "TARTAR" 4,425 WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.
" " "ATHENIAN" 3,882 WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

THE magnificent "EMPEROR" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago's World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIASTISCHER FRACHTDAMPFERDIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.STREAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES. FREIGHT AND
PASSENGERS.
WURZBURG HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. 15th Feb. Freight and
v. Binsen (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
C. FERD. LAEISZ HAVRE and HAMBURG. 26th Feb. Freight.
Fuchs (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
BAMBERG HAVRE and HAMBURG. 16th Mar. Freight.
Kirchner (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
ANDALUSIA HAVRE and HAMBURG. 24th Mar. Freight.
von Dachen (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
KONGSBERG HAVRE and HAMBURG. 7th April. Freight and
Mayer (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
SAMIA HAVRE and HAMBURG. 21st April. Freight.
Schmidt (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
For further particulars, apply toHAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, at 3 P.M., at "GENARAL" The Residence of Staff Surgeon Canton, R.N., A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On View from SATURDAY, the 14th February, TERMS—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 11th February, 1903. [167e]

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC ROUP, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M., near the Fountain, opposite the City Hall. Several RACE HORSES and PONIES (including many favourites at the Race Meeting.) Particulars as per Catalogues, which will be issued the morning of the Sale. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [167e]

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUH. Representative. Mr. ALAN HAMILTON.

TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, THE BROUH COMEDY CO.

IN "ARE YOU A MASON?"

There is an old maxim: "The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed."

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th, 19th and 20th FEBRUARY, First Production in China of

"ARE YOU A MASON?" (By arrangement with Charles Frohman, Esq.) A Farce in Three Acts, adapted from the German by Leo Dietrichstein. INTERFERED BY: MRS. BROUH, Miss Temple, Miss Susie Vaughan, Miss Brenda Gibson, Miss Helen Biggle, Miss Gillies Brown; Mr. BROUH, Mr. W. T. Lovell, Mr. Leslie Victor, Mr. Ernest Verr, Mr. McElroy, Mr. Percy Walsh.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, 21st, 23rd and 24th FEBRUARY, First Production in China of

"THE SECOND IN COMMAND." (By arrangement with the author.)

A Military Comedy in Four Acts, by Captain Robert Marshall.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—MR. GEORGE BROMLEY SCENIC ARTIST—MR. CLAUDE WHITING

THE BOX PLANS for "ARE YOU A MASON?" and "THE SECOND IN COMMAND" are now open at the GERMAN PIANO CO.

Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, \$4.00. Stalls, \$1.00. Back Seats, \$1.00. Doors Open 8.30. Curtain 9. Chairs, etc., at 11.30. Late Train to the Peak as usual.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [151e]

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the Mercantile Marine. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electric Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [116d]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1903, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [133e]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1903, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th February, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) In Article (79) the word "nine" should be substituted for the word "seven."

(b) In Article (88) the words "nine thousand" shall be substituted for the words "seven thousand."

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [152e]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND is at the Rate of 10 per cent, or \$1.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held This Day, will be PAYABLE at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after MONDAY, the 9th February, 1903.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [152e]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1902, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [153e]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1902, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [153e]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1902, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [153e]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the

SOME FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN CHINA.

The following able and accurate review of the position of Chinese educational reform is from the pen of the Rev. Gilbert Walsh, Recording Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese at Shanghai. What he says of matters educational and spiritual might be said with equal truth and force in regard to matters commercial and political. There is nowhere to be found among the governing class any real indication of sincere desire for reform. The vested interests of a class which preys on the people in their present state of subject and ignorance, which lives on and by corruption, are not lightly to be brushed aside by Imperial edicts. The Powers have been pleasantly fooled by the metropolitan officials, anxious to see the last of the foreign troops, and the missionary element has been temporarily conciliated, partly from motives of fear, partly in pursuance of a deliberate anti-foreign policy by those who look forward to a more successful Boxer rising in the future. The facts stated in this article will throw new and much-needed light on the position of affairs from the missionary point of view. There is another aspect of the religious and educational question, the layman's, which doubts the wisdom of inflicting the war of conflicting doctrines upon the Chinese people in their present condition, but with that I propose to deal at another time. The treaty clause drawn by Chang Chih-tung gives that side of the picture. Mr. Walsh's survey, which was written in the early autumn, runs:—

Now that a considerable period has elapsed since the promulgation of the Imperial edicts, it may be pertinent to inquire whether the glowing appreciation on which welcomed them and the roseate hopes which they excited have been to any extent justified by results.

It would appear that there is a general impression in England and elsewhere that China has at last cast off the shackles which have bound her for so many centuries and has entered upon the path of "reform," at least in educational matters, with "full purpose of heart" and the deliberate conviction that Western knowledge is the one essential for the continued existence and ultimate prosperity of the Chinese Empire.

It may be taken for granted that the Emperor is fully convinced of the importance of educational reform and desires that the benefits of Western enlightenment should be applied to his dominions; the Empress Dowager, too, judging from the edicts she has published, is also of the opinion that foreign education is not without its uses; and it is safe to assume that many of the high officials believe that the only way to "guess the riddle" of the foreigner is to "plough with his helper," and thus recommend the acquisition of Western knowledge as a means to an end; but it would be an entire misconception of the whole situation to suppose that there is any intention on the part of the Chinese to revise their system of education by the substitution of Western for Chinese methods, as this article will endeavour to demonstrate.

With reference to the so-called "educational reform," it may be stated that there is even yet no definite scheme of education to act as a basis. The Emperor is his edict, decreed that Universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each district; but as the Chinese language makes no distinction between singular and plural forms, the local officials took for granted that one University in each province, one college in each prefecture, and one school in each "hsien" would be sufficient to meet the case. How entirely inadequate such provision would be may be evidenced by the fact that some of the smallest "hsien" or districts contain no less than 50,000 scholars, so that the one school in such a district would require to be of Titanic dimensions. And though the nature of the schools required was thus roughly outlined, there was no suggestion as to the curriculum to be adopted, nor any rules as to the management and direction of such schools. Nor was any adequate provision made for the financial maintenance of such institutions, with the result that six months after the proclamation of the edict, the Emperor complained in the strongest terms that little or no notice had been taken of his Imperial behests. In those exceptional cases where action was taken, the officials endeavoured to evade the imputation of laxity by giving new names to the already existing Chinese colleges, calling them "Chinese and Western Halls of Learning" by employing a small number of Chinese professors for the teaching of Chinese literature, &c., and a much smaller number of utterly unqualified natives for the teaching of English, French, science, &c.—not one of the "faculty" having the least idea whether the "English" teacher could speak English or the science master had ever studied the subject. Being unable to settle the question satisfactorily, they were content if the "Professor" did not demand too large a salary; and, in order to reduce the expenses still further, the number of students received was strictly limited.

Institutions of this character have multiplied in all the provinces; in some cases the books to be studied have been selected by persons evidently ignorant of their nature and contents, the selection being most hopelessly haphazard. In a few instances the professors are well-meaning men, though quite unacquainted with Western learning; but in a majority of cases the "New College" has been made to supply-births to a large following of the directors' poor relations. In some of these new institutions men of determined conservative character have been put in charge, with the evident intention of suppressing any effort at reform. So it has been, for instance, at the Sun-chau Provincial College, where the principal announced that he could not permit the use of such terms as "the five continents," "the globe," "international law," &c.—the inference being that the old ideas must be maintained that the "universe" consists of "China," and that no other country can be regarded as a "continent" or the "barbarians" conceived as entering into relations with her upon equal terms. In others men of advanced years and absolute ignorance of anything outside of China have been charged with the conduct of these new "foreign" colleges. There is one case where a charity school has been converted into a Government "college," and the new staff consists of some 15 "Professors" all over 60 years of age, so that it is popularly known by the facetious title of "The Old Men's Home."

Some of the more conservative party pretend to discover in these new schools a deep scheme for the partition of China, which has only been delayed owing to the difficulty of communicating between foreigners and Chinese, due to their mutual ignorance of each other's language, and so these colleges have been suggested with a view to preparing the people, by a knowledge of foreign languages, for the inevitable fate which awaits them; and one director, at least, has publicly declared that the Emperor was forced to consent to the opening of these colleges in spite of his own convictions.

Another weak point to be noticed is that, so far, there is no provision made for the training of native teachers, and no preparation of textbooks—the idea of instituting a translation

bureau has only just occurred to the Commissioner of Education. The so-called "educational reform" is thus in a parlous condition at the present moment, and there appears to be little ground for hope that the situation will improve. The local officials have not only little interest in the subject, but further regard it as an incubus demanding an expenditure of funds which they have not at hand, and promising little opportunity of the much desired "squeeze."

Public attention has more recently been attracted by the new developments in Shantung and Shan-si under the auspices of the respective governors Yuan Shih-kai and Ts'en Ch'un-hsien, and great hopes have been entertained that, under the enlightened regime, more particularly of the former, a new departure would be instituted, especially as a Protestant missionary had been invited to act as principal of the new University Ts'i-nan, the provincial capital. The new principal entered upon his duties with high hopes, but, alas, difficulties began almost immediately to confront him. Amongst the regulations drawn up by the Governor the first was that all scholars admitted to the college should be directed by the Principal to worship the Tablet of Confucius on the 1st and 15th of each month, an enactment which was at once recognized as aimed at the students who had embraced the Christian religion. The "worship" is merely a respectful recognition of Confucius as the Great Teacher of China, and is entirely different from the worship of Buddhist and other "gods" where the worshipper has some ulterior object in view, some benefit to bespeak; and herein lies the sinister part of the transaction, for the framer of the statute knew that he could not be accused of making an inherently impossible demand, and yet at the same time was perfectly aware that, when applied to Christians, the demand would be by them considered as impossible. But even if this difficulty should be overcome, the regulations contain a secret hint that "no Christian need apply" for official honours even in the event of his passing through the college; for the reverential homage to Confucius on the part of the undergraduate points forward to the sacrifice to Confucius on the part of the graduate or expectant official, and whatever might be said as regards the harmlessness of the homage to Confucius involved in the kowtow, the offering up of "sacrifice to the mores of the sage" is an entirely different matter, for this is the highest form and expression of worship as paid to High Heaven and savours of blasphemy when applied to mortal man. And the difficulty has proved to be not merely a nominal one, for the Governor's successor has already dismissed a student who refused to disown the Table of Confucius, and as a result the foreign professors have felt compelled to tender their resignations.

A compromise has been suggested which is almost as subtle as the origin I statistic, viz., that Christian students should not be required to "worship" Confucius, but that, by neglecting to do so, they should surrender the financial assistance given to the students generally, and not be permitted to study the Confucian classics—the object of this device being to draw a strong line of demarcation between the Christian and non-Christian students and cause the former to become marked men, to whom all hope of an official career would be foreclosed, or if only so, but the Provincial Literary Chancellor cancelled the degrees of a scholar, who was unable to return home to present himself at the local examination, when he heard he was attending the new college at Ts'i-nan, and declined to accept any arrangement which would make it possible for students absent from their homes to take an equivalent for the preliminary examination, although it was pointed out to him that these local examinations, which are held at different places at different times, as the Literary Chancellor pursues his circuit, would destroy the continuity of the classes at the college, as some students would be returning to their homes in one district this week, and another batch going to another district the next week and so on, and the work of the college would be seriously interfered with. The Chancellor would accept no compromise, and openly expressed his repudiation of the "foreign" college without eliciting any expression of condemnation from the higher authorities. Another instance may be cited, which has been recently made the subject of much congratulation. The Governor of Shan-si recently instituted a new University at the provincial capital (Tai-yuen-fu), in accordance with the suggestion of the Rev. T. Richard that the indemnity for the misdeeds of missionaries and destruction of foreign property should take this form, and appointed Mr. Richard as co-director. But what was the surprise of the latter to find that Governor had at the same time arranged for the opening of another opposition University in the same city, which was quite independent of the other, and that one was supposed to represent the Confucian element and the other the Christian! It is understood that an agreement has been entered upon between the Governor and Mr. Richard by which the two Universities are to be combined, but the arrangement is sure to involve serious difficulty, to say nothing of the further problems which will arise, as in the case of the college at Chihli.

Now, with reference to the religious aspect of this so-called "reform," it is evident that the intention to give the missionaries their congé. In the two cases mentioned above, there were special reasons why the services of missionaries should be invited, but the avowed opinion of the new High Commissioner of Education, Chang Pe-hsi, is that such services are not desirable. In his memorial to the Throne he asserts that educational institutions in China have hitherto been in the hands of priests and discarded Customs officials, and that they have proved unproductive of good results. That the services of missionaries were demanded because of the comparatively low salaries at which they could be commanded, but that in future they should be dispensed with in view of the missionaries' invertebrate propagation of the "Jesus Religion." That qualified teachers (non-religious) would be found too expensive, and that in future China would have to depend upon Japan for the supply of her instructors, as Japanese professors might be had for small remuneration, and there would be no religious difficulty. (The dismissal of the foreign staff of the Tung Wen College at Peking was the natural sequel.) And he further recommends that text-books, &c., should be specially prepared by competent translators, who should eliminate everything repugnant to Chinese ideals, and especially anything favouring of the foreign religion.

And not only is the prevailing fashion to discount the benefit which education in China might derive from the labours of Christian missionaries, but even to condemn their existing work as inefficient and useless. Thus the Literary Chancellor of Kwei-chau has recently presented a memorial to the Emperor, in which he distinctly states that many of the works of some of the veteran translators, such as Martin and Fryer, whom he mentions by name, are involved, unreadable, and not worth looking at.

From this it will be evident that whatever may be the trend of the new educational movement in China, it is certainly not in the direction of the foreign religion.

A KS for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.

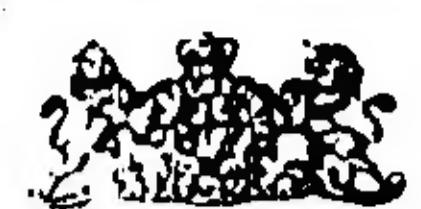
A. G. Gurnett

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903.

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Intimations.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

[1239d]

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copy Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On 1st February, at 71 Q River Valley Road, Singapore, the wife of ERNEST ABELS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 31st Jan., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Duncleary, JAMES CHALMERS, C. E., assistant civil engineer, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Ltd., eldest son of James Chalmers, Esq., 12 Caulfield Terrace, Berden, to MARY DEARLING, third daughter of James Dearling, Esq., Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 6th February, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM MAITLAND, of the Shanghai Paper Mill.

On the 7th February, at No. 2, Thorburn Road, Shanghai, of pneumonia, JOSEPH ANTONIO GRANDON, aged 56 years.

THE London Gazette notifies the appointment of Captain Sir J. Keane, Bart., R.A., to be aide-de-camp to Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

IT is announced in the London Gazette that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Charles Stewart Sharp to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council of the colony of Hongkong.

"THE Orient, the Anglo-Saxon, and Christianity" is the title of a lecture, to be given under the auspices of the Old Volumes Society, by the Rev. Dr. Pentecost at the City Hall on Monday, at 9.15 p.m. The meeting will be open to the public.

As already intimated, the French squadron in the Far East is to be augmented by the armoured cruiser *Montcalm*, which left Toulon on Jan. 20, and by the protected cruiser *Jurien de la Graviere*, which will follow as soon as she has completed her trials.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of photo-supplies just received on last Empress and Nippon Maru of every description. At Le Munyon's.—Advt.

H.M.S. *Amber* leaves Hongkong for Weihai-wei on the 19th inst.

SHIPBOARD coolies at Penang are demanding \$1.50 per diem, on account of the low exchange, as against 60 cents paid heretofore.

Mrs. RS. Butterfield and wife took over the Chefoo agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from the beginning of February.

THE total amount of tin ore exported by the tributaries on the lands of the Royal Johore Tin Mining Co., Ltd., during the month of January was 741 bags equal to 510 piculs:

THE directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting on 1st inst., in addition to the usual dividend of six per cent, the payment of a bonus of 10s. per share, making in all sixteen per cent on the capital for the year 1902.

SHIPMASTERS at Penang are agitating for their wages to be brought up to the Singapore standard on the sterling basis. Ship engineers within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. He was discharged, evidence being wanting.

BEFORE Lieutenant Pezzie, who has been engaged at Southampton on the trans-Atlantic service, left for Hongkong, where he is to be chief in charge of supplies and barracks, he was presented with a purse of gold by the friends he has made there during his service on *Colonial Steamer*'s staff. He arrived to-day.

THE first class cruiser *Portofino* is shortly to be commissioned (says the *Naval and Military Record*) to take out a new crew for the *Ocean*, on the China Station, and on this voyage the *Portofino* will be thoroughly tried at sea, and if she comes up to expectation it is proposed to commission her as flagship for the Australian station.

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THE Shanghai mandarins have received news from Peking to the following effect:—The Grand Council has received a telegram from Nanning, Kwangsi province, stating that, despairing of suppressing the rebellion in that province and fearful of receiving the severe censure of the Throne for his unsuccess, Marshal Su, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi, is reported to have committed suicide in his camp. It appeared also that a large body of his own personal troops have also gone over to the rebels; hence his despair.

BY kind permission of Mr. J. R. Radcliffe and officers the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening from 8. to 9.30 p.m.—

(PROGRAMME)

March 1... "Second to None".....Home
Garrison
"Navy".....German
Selection....."The Runaway Girl".....Carroll
Paraphrase....."Loreley".....Nevada
Selection....."Maid of England".....German
Waltz....."Zamora".....Godfrey
Glee....."The Ballad of the Weaver".....Halton
"God Save the King."

On the 10th inst. Mr. E. E. Smallwood, a passenger by one of the *Sir* ferry-boats, fell overboard and was rescued by a comrade who jumped in after him. When hauled on board of the steamer he was in a state of semi-consciousness, and was immediately conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he expired this morning. The funeral took place this afternoon. Until quite recently, the deceased was second officer of the China Manila *Rubi*, but at the time of accident, had been ashore about a fortnight. He was a member of Zetland Lodge and had several friends in the Colony.

THE *Nerite*, the oil tank steamer which was burnt out in the Suez Canal last April, while endeavouring to render assistance to the *Ulysses*, a similar tank vessel, has been successfully floated and arrived at Port Said on the 6th January. She was then nothing but an iron framework with her funnel lying across the after-deck.

Two new stamps—with face values of 8 and 12 cents, respectively—were issued at the local post office yesterday. In design, both are exact facsimiles of the new one cent stamp. The eight-cent in colour is lilac on a white field with a lead colour head design in the centre. The twelve-cent is chocolate on a white field with a green centre.

THE long-service medal as recently bestowed upon a Volunteer officer in the Straits Settlements who had previously been to England with the Coronation contingent, where he obtained two Coronation medals. The fortuniate warrior happens to be an official in the service of the Straits Government, and when his next month's salary was paid, he found that the cheque was \$2.71 short of the usual amount. Inquiry showed that this was the charge made by the Government for the medal. This exhibition of official meanness, says "Lobby," will probably compare with anything on record, and one would like to know precisely what authority is entitled to the full credit of it. Presumably, the Straits Government will not make the charge unless it has to pay the Home Government for the medal. "Orate we to take it that the charge is made for the carriage of the de-oration from England to *Singa*, or the *Truth*."

Mr. Lynch, during the trial, argued in his defence that a British subject can be naturalized in a foreign country during a state of war. Therewith the Chief Justice ruled that a declaration of war prevented British subjects making arrangements with the King's enemies. Taking the oath of naturalization was itself an act of treason. The bulk of the sitting was occupied with similar legal points.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	" MACHAON "	13th February.	
"	" NESTOR "	16th "	
"	" ACILLIES "	19th "	
"	" KINTUCK "	23rd "	
"	" GLAUCUS "	6th March.	
"	" PING SUEY "	11th "	

S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore 7th instant, and is expected here 13th instant.

HOMEWARDS.

LONDON	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
"	" PROMETHEUS "	17th February.	
"	" IONOM "	3rd March.	
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"	" PING SUEY "	14th April.	

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THE ABOVE ARE BEING CLEARED BELOW COST AND ARE THIS SEASON'S STOCK.

NEW PARISIENNE MILLINERY

LIGHT SPRING DRESS GOODS, LACES, CHIFFONS, REAL LACE, COLLARS AND
BERTHAS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, SILKS, FANCY RIBBONS,
OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.

BLACK SUEDE GLOVES NOW IN STOCK. WHITE KID HAVE ALSO ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

28, Queen's Road Central.

NEW GOODS EVERY 14 DAYS.

120 GENTLEMEN'S PANAMAS NOW ON SHOW.

SMART NECKWEAR IN EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH PRINT SHIRTS.

GENT'S GLOVES, GENT'S GLOVES.

January 24th.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.